



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

students of that College. Dr. Post was formerly one of the fraternity in this city, and was the first to detect *Frangula* in the Hackensack marshes.

§ 104. **New Localities.** We found this spring another spot where *Viola rotundifolia*, Mchx., grows in this neighborhood, in the wood back of Tenafly, not far from the river front of the Palisades. This is a southern outpost of Mr. Austin's Closter locality, (BULLETIN, I. 38.) It was found years ago on the banks of the Harlem River, Morrisania, and later on the banks of the Whippany, N. J. These seem its southern limits on the coast. *Ranunculus Cymbalaria*, Pursh, grows in the overflowed flats back of the third landing on Rockaway Beach. *Melilotus officinalis*, Willd., begins to show itself on the railroad near Carmansville. Mr. Wilber reports *Sisymbrium Alliaria*, Koch, abundant near Irvington. *Mulva parviflora*, L., was found in October, 1874, by Mr. David F. Day at Wellsboro, Pa., thoroughly established in roadsides, gardens and waste places. Rev. Hermann Wibbe found a year ago near Nassau Village, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., *Azalea viscosa*, L., but this has been found further north and west, vid. Payne's Cat. Near the same village Mr. Wibbe found *Gypsophila muralis*, L., quite naturalized in middle of the road, and in dry barren places in the adjacent fields; also in the streets of Oswego. This is cultivated for borders, from which it has escaped. Mrs. L. A. Millington found a year ago on the western shore of Lake Champlain *Betonica grandiflora*, Spreng. There were two or three scattered tufts growing in the sandy hollows along the rocks of a lonely bay, evidently floated there at high water. They had only a few flowers at the top of the stalk instead of the abundance in garden plants. They were in company with Germander (*Teucrium*), *Potentilla Anserina*, L., and *Ranunculus multifidus*, Pursh, seemed thoroughly at home and likely to thrive. Mrs. M. adds that *Tragopogon pratense*, L., is thoroughly naturalized about Glens Falls. Mr. W. W. Bailey, of Providence, R. I., says that *Ægopodium podagraria*, L., which according to Darlington is a nuisance in some parts of Pennsylvania, has grown for a long time on the back campus of Brown University, where he first found it in 1863. It seems to be completely naturalized, and to be slowly spreading, vid. BULLETIN II., 28; III., 36.

§ 105. **The Oaks of the United States.**—This is a title of a paper read before the Academy of Science of St. Louis, March 20, by Dr. Geo. Englemann. It is not a description of the species, but a classification of them, with a general account of the characters useful for this purpose, and of the synonyms. The White-oaks are distinguished from the Black by the color of the bark, and the tougher, heavier, and more compact wood. The wood of the Black-oaks is brittle and porous, makes poorer firewood, and, made into barrels, holds only dry substances. In them the scales of the acorn-cup are never thickened at the base. The annual rings show that the Oak grows as rapidly in age as in youth, or even more rapidly. The winter-buds, the veneration and venation of the leaves, and the presence (chiefly on the young leaves) of articulated hairs of several

cells apparently glandular (clammy) afford specific characters. There is added an account of our hybrid oaks, which are all (6) among the different species of Black-oaks. We give below the arrangement and synonymy, having, for convenience, somewhat changed its form.

#### QUERCUS, L.

**I. Scaly cupped.** Male aments pendulous; pollen-grains .03—.04 mm. broad; pistillate distant from staminate flowers; stigmas dilated.

**A. WHITE-OAKS:** Abortive ovules inferior or rarely lateral; stamens generally 6–8; stigmas sessile or subsessile; inside of the shell smooth or very rarely pubescent.

\* Fruit annual; inside of nut smooth; abortive ovules inferior.

† Leaves deciduous.

1. † *Q. lyrata*, 2. *macrocarpa*, 3. *alba*, 4. *lobata*, 5. *stellata*, 6. *Garryana*, 7. *bicolor*, 8. *Michauxii*, 9. *Prinus*, 10. *Prinoides*, 11. *Douglasii*, 12. *undulata*.

†† Leaves evergreen.

13. *Q. dumosa*, 14. *Emoryi*, 15. *reticulata*, 16. *virens*.

\* \* Fruit biennial; inside of nut pubescent; abortive ovules inferior or lateral; leaves evergreen.

17. *Q. chrysolepis*.

**B. BLACK-OAKS:** Abortive ovules superior; stamens generally 4–6; styles elongated, at length recurved; inside of nut silky-tomentose.

\* Fruit annual; leaves persistent or subpersistent.

18. *Q. agrifolia*, 19. *hypoleuca*, 20. *pumila*.

\* \* Fruit biennial.

† Leaves deciduous.

21. *Q. palustris*, 22. *rubra*, 23. *Sonomensis*, 24. *coccinea*, 25. *ilicifolia*, 26. *Georgiana*, 27. *Catesbæi*, 28. *falcata*, 29. *nigra*, 30. *cinerea*, 31. *aquatica*, 32. *laurifolia*, 33. *heterophylla*, 34. *imbricaria*, 35. *Phellos*.

†† Leaves evergreen.

36. *Q. Wislizeni*, 37. *myrtifolia*.

**II. Spiny cupped.** Male aments erect, bearing pistillate flowers at the base; pollen-grains about .017 mm. broad; stigmas linear.

38. *Q. densiflora*.

The age of the fruit can be ascertained by examining the branchlet, whether it be of this year or the last. The abortive ovules may be found inside the shell and out-side of the seed-coat, in the White oaks at the base of the perfect seed, in the Black-oaks just below its tip.

#### SYNONYMS.

2. *Q. obtusiloba*, *β. depressa*, Nutt.; *Q. Olivæformis*, Mchx.—3. *Q. Prinus*, var., Chap. and DC.—4. vars. *palustris*, *monticola*, *acuminata*, Mchx.—12. *Q. Gambelii*, Nutt.; and probably *Q. Drummondii*, Liebm.; *Q. alba*, var. *Gunnisoni*, Torr.; *Q. oblongifolia*, Torr.; *Q. pungens*, Liebm.—13. *Q. acutidens*, Torr.; *Q. berberidifolia*, Liebm.—14. *Q. hastata*, Liebm. Often confounded with 12 var. *Wrightii*.—16. *Q. maritima*, Willd.—17. *Q. crassipocula*, Torr.; *Q. fulvescens* and *Q. vaciniifolia*, Kellogg.—18. *Q. oxyadenia*, Torr.—19. *Q. confertifolia*, Torr.—20. *Q. Phellos*, var. *pumila*, Mchx.; *Q. cinerea*, var. *pumila*, Chap., DC.; *Q. sericea*, Willd., Pursh; *Q. Phellos*, var. *sericea*, Ait.—22. *Q. runcinata*, Englm.—24. *Q. tinctoria*, Bart.—*Q. quinqueloba*, Englm.—37. *Q. Phellos*, var. *arenaria*, Chap.; *Q. aquatica*, var. *myrtifolia*, A.DC.